DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 365 234 HE 027 026

TITLE	Financial Support of Higher Education, 1990-91. A National Comparison.
INSTITUTION	Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board, Olympia.
PUB DATE	Mar 93
NOTE	26p.
PUB TYPE	Reports - General (140) -- Statistical Data (110)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Comparative Analysis; *Enrollment; *Financial Support; Full Time Equivalency; *Higher Education; Local Government; Public Colleges; *State Aid; Statistical Data; *Tax Allocation
IDENTIFIERS	*Washington

ABSTRACT

This report supplies information on Washington State's ranking, compared to national data, concerning measures of aggregate state support for higher education during 1990-91. It provides data on enrollments as a percentage of population for both two- and four-year institutions, as well as the factors affecting state and local support of public higher education. Data tables present a series of measures and rankings using 1990-91 state and local appropriations, fall 1990 enrollment data, 1990-91 estimated net collections from general tuition and fees, Bureau of the Census population data, and 1990 per capita personal income. The report reveals that Washington's higher education tax appropriations either held constant or increased slightly for the period of the 1980's. Enrollments held constant in public institutions due to enrollment ceilings which maintained the level of appropriations per full-time equivalent student. In 1986-87 and 1987-88, Washington's rankings declined in many of the measures largely due to the state's population increase. Since 1988-89, reports indicate an improved ranking for Washington in appropriation per student while measures of participation rates have indicated a decrease in ranking or little or no change. This is largely due to a state population increase that has out-paced or equalled modest enrollment increases. (GLR)

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ED 365 234

1990-91

FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

A National Comparison

HE027026

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MARCH 1993

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SUMMARY

While no single index has been developed to capture all of the factors affecting state and local support of public higher education, measures used in this report reflect a pattern influenced by demography, local history and tradition.

Western states have a greater reliance on public higher education than the average and have a larger than average proportion of their population enrolled in higher education. Therefore these states tend to have both above average per capita appropriations and proportions of tax revenue spent for higher education. This often also results in lower dollar amounts per student served. While these generalizations do not apply equally to all states in the West (and the converse is not always the case in the East), the patterns reflected in these tables are important when reviewing comparisons of higher education data.

In the late 1970's these reports reflected emerging patterns of stable or declining enrollments, and the temporary effects of appropriations lagging behind enrollment declines. Higher appropriations per student were thus not only the result of increases to keep pace with inflation and rising utility costs, but were also a function of lack of enrollment growth.

The 1980's reflected a period of decreasing appropriations as the result of mandated budget reductions in many states. Enrollment declines lagged the appropriation reductions causing a drop in appropriations per FTE student during the majority of the decade.

Washington's higher education tax appropriations either held constant or increased slightly for the period of the 1980's. Enrollments were held constant in public institutions due to enrollment ceilings which maintained the level of appropriations per FTE student. In 1986-87 and 1987-88, Washington's rankings declined in many of the measures largely due to the state's population increase.

Since 1988-89, reports have indicated an improved ranking for Washington in appropriation per student while measures of participation rates have indicated a decrease in ranking or little or no change. This has been largely due to a state population increase that has out-paced or equalled modest enrollment increases.

INTRODUCTION

This is the eighteenth in a series of informational reports concerning the state of Washington's ranking of measures of support and factors which affect support of higher education.

The report provides aggregate state and local appropriations data but does not include any sector breakdown. It has as its primary audience those who are involved in the development of higher education financial policy in the state of Washington. The executive and legislative branches of government, as well as the state's higher education community, consider the report significant because it describes Washington's ranking among the states. It is also of interest to higher education agencies in other states that seek improved methods to compare their support of higher education with other states.

The following measures are used to determine each state's ranking:

(1) State and local tax support for higher education -- the amount of tax funds each state is making available to higher education from sources other than student fees.

(2) Higher education enrollments -- the level of public services provided in each state and the extent of services provided by non-public higher education.

(3) Factors relating to differences among the states, including population and personal income.

The report assembles a number of relevant factors to aid decision makers in understanding patterns of state financial support and some of the major reasons for those patterns. It ranks measurements of aggregate state support, providing

data on enrollments as a percentage of population for both two- and four-year institutions. Budgeted financial data are used in order to provide timely comparisons. The rankings contained in this report are contingent upon the accuracy of the data reported to the Board and the federal government.

Other national reports provide different perspectives on the issue of financial support and should also be reviewed. This report provides a series of measures and rankings using 1990-91 state and local appropriations, fall 1990 enrollment data, 1990-91 estimated net collections from general tuition and fees, Bureau of the Census population data, and 1990 per capita personal income. A conscious decision has been made to annually publish a report with consistent base year data.

There continues to be concern for the absence of a common definition of a "full-time equivalent student." There exist not only state differences in definitions, but institutional differences within a state. The development of a nationally comparable methodology has been needed for many years. In the absence of such comparability, this report will continue to define FTE's as the full-time students plus one-third (.333) of the part-time headcount reported to the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES).

The report provides total state and local tax appropriations and uses this total in Table 1 divided by the full-time equivalent students in public institutions. The table shows that the appropriations include funds for research, hospitals, student aid, etc., which are not necessarily related to enrollments. Thus, the report concentrates on <u>total</u> state and local tax support per student as opposed to a measure of <u>educational cost</u> per student. This perspective is valuable to those who review the data in terms of total state effort but can be troublesome for those seeking educational costs per student. "State Profiles: Financing Public Higher Education," prepared by the Research Associates of Washington D.C., presents a number of measures, including information on educational costs per student and

excluding appropriations for Health Sciences, Agriculture Research, and Agriculture Extension.

Table 2 of the report combines the total state and local appropriations with the net student fees available for general operations divided by full-time equivalent students. In arriving at a net amount, the table includes only those fees available for general operations and does not include student fees dedicated to capital purposes including building indebtedness (debt service) or auxiliary enterprises.

While this report pertains to measures of appropriations, "Higher Education Financing in the Fifty States," published by the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems, provides measures of expenditures.

DATA BASE

The development of this annual report requires a precise review of the data submitted by all states. For this reason draft tables are distributed to all State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO) members to allow for review and submission of revisions, as necessary. All base data are contained in the Appendix and were derived from the following sources:

(1) 1990-91 State Tax Appropriations: Edward R. Hines' annual report as published by the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges. State appropriations, as reported, are based on budget or appropriations acts as passed by state legislatures. Budget adjustments to higher education affecting appropriations are submitted by states to Dr. Hines and are reflected in base data in the Appendix.

Adjustments to State Tax Appropriations:

Where identifiable, appropriations in support of private institutions were deleted in the calculation of Tables 1 and 2 as not relevant to the appropria-

tions per FTE students in public colleges and universities. Deleted appropriations are identified in the Appendix.

Where identifiable, appropriations to vocational-technical institutes that are part of the secondary school system are deleted, if the enrollments for such schools are not collected in the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). Deleted appropriations are identified in the Appendix.

(2) 1990-91 Local Tax Appropriations: Annual national survey conducted by the Washington Higher Education Coordinating Board.

(3) Net Collections from General Tuition and Fees:
Annual national survey conducted by the Washington Higher Education Coordinating Board using the definition:

> "Net collections from general tuition and fees for the 1990-91 academic year that are expected to be available for general operating purposes regardless of whether retained locally or deposited in the state treasury."

(4) Population: 1990, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

(5) Per Capita Personal Income: 1990, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Survey of Current Business," August 1991.

(6) Fall, 1990 FTE Enrollment: In the absence of a uniform methodology for determining the full-time equivalent of part-time students, this report has consistently used calculated FTE enrollments as all full-time plus one-third (.333) of the part-time headcount students as reported to the National Center for Education Statistics.

State summaries of full- and part-time enrollments were obtained from the institutional data reported to IPEDS.

COMBINED STATE AND LOCAL TAX APPROPRIATIONS

The first four tables in this report provide measures of combined state and local tax appropriations relative to student enrollment, population, and personal income. In Table 2, revenue from student tuition and fees is combined with tax appropriations to provide a review of broader relative funding.

Nationally, 1990-91 appropriations increased only 1.7 percent as compared to 7.7 percent the previous year. In addition, public enrollments increased by only 2.3 percent compared to a 3.3 percent increase in 1989-90. This resulted in a net increase of only .5 percent in the national average appropriations per FTE student compared to a 4.3 percent increase in 1989-90.

The 1990 U. S. Census data showed an increase of less than .2 percent in population over the 1989 projected population (based on 1980 census data) used in the previous report. Nationally, per capita income for 1990 increased 5.5 percent over 1989.

Table 1 ranks the fifty states in total state and local tax appropriations for higher education divided by a uniformly derived student measure [equivalent full-time student (FTE)]. The appropriations include funds for research, hospitals, and state financial aid. Within the financial aid category scholarships are paid both to students attending public and private institutions and, therefore, are not necessarily related to public institution enrollment. The table displays the total financial commitment of state and local governments to the support of higher education operating budgets. Identifiable state appropriations to private institutions of higher education were deleted from the data base because this table relates appropriations to public enrollments only. As stated earlier, Table 1 does not represent a unit instructional cost.

Washington continues to rank below the national average in this measure In 1990-91, Washington's ranking increased from 31st (1989-90) to 25th with public

enrollments increasing by only 2.5 percent and appropriations increasing by 9.4 percent. Washington's consistent position below the national average is in large measure the result of having one of the highest community college participation rates in the nation. As indicated on Table 7, only Arizona and Wyoming have a participation rate surpassing that of Washington.

Table 2 combines state and local tax appropriations per FTE student (Table 1) with the net collections from general tuition and fees for the 1990-91 academic year that were available for general operating purposes. The term "operating fees" is used to describe this revenue source.

There is a reasonable correlation between the rankings on Table 1, and tuition and fee levels of various states. The resulting change in rankings is caused by including estimated student charges on this table. States such as California, Florida, Illinois and Washington, with large numbers of community college students paying resident tuition and fee rates below the national average will exhibit rankings substantially lower on this table than on Table 1. Conversely, those states with only limited community college enrollments (such as Indiana) and/or higher than average tuition rates (Michigan) will exhibit higher rankings with the inclusion of student operating fees.

Washington ranks consistently below the national average in this measure due to its emphasis on access through its large community college system and its relative low aggregate revenue from student tuition and fees.

Table 3 illustrates the tax appropriations for higher education on a per capita basis, a common device to adjust for relative size. Total state and local tax appropriations, including aid to private institutions, are used in the calculation of Tables 3 and 4 since the tables relate to population and not to public FTE enrollments.

This measure is somewhat simplistic because it excludes many other factors which affect support. For example, the treatment of vocational-technical institutes

(within or outside the state's higher education system) can affect these rankings. Appropriations and enrollments for vocational-technical institutes that are part of the common school system are not included in this report. However, institutes identified as part of a state's higher education system are included. Hence two states may have quite different rankings if the vocational-technical institute appropriations in one state are considered part of the higher education system but not in the other.

Washington's ranking of 23rd placed it above the national average for the first time since the 1983-85 biennium. Washington's increase in per student FTE funding greater than the national average, coupled with only a 2.2 percent increase in population in 1990-91 (as compared to a national increase of .2 percent) resulted in a change in ranking from slightly below to slightly above the national average.

Although there is not a precise correlation between personal income and the tax revenue of a state, the measure on **Table 4** appears to reflect the relationship of tax capacity and the proportion of taxes available for higher education.

Washington's measure of combined state and local tax appropriations per $1000 of personal income showed an increase from 1989-90, and its ranking of 28th placed it slightly above the national average. Total personal income rose by 5.6 percent while total appropriations for higher education (including financial aid to students enrolled at private institutions) rose 7.6 percent.

TABLE 1

1990-91
COMBINED STATE AND LOCAL TAX APPROPRIATIONS* FOR HIGHER EDUCATION
PER FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STUDENT AT PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

RANK**	STATE	AMOUNT
1	ALASKA	11,902
2	HAWAII	9,566
3	NEW YORK	7,765
4	NORTH CAROLINA	7,362
5	CONNECTICUT	7,342
6	NEW JERSEY	6,934
7	MINNESOTA	6,886
8	CALIFORNIA	6,753
9	GEORGIA	6,569
10	MAINE	6,495
11	WYOMING	6,455
12	MARYLAND	6,436
13	NEW MEXICO	6,386
14	SOUTH CAROLINA	6,332
15	IOWA	5,995
	NATIONAL AVERAGE	*5,728*
16	NEBRASKA	5,654
17	IDAHO	5,595
18	KENTUCKY	5,514
19	MASSACHUSETTS	5,421
20	ILLINOIS	5,404
21	FLORIDA	5,373
22	PENNSYLVANIA	5,363
23	ALABAMA	5,335
24	OREGON	5,327
25	***WASHINGTON***	***5,316***
26	TENNESSEE	5,293
27	ARKANSAS	5,229
28	INDIANA	5,205
29	WISCONSIN	5,118
30	VIRGINIA	5,107
31	KANSAS	5,105
32	NEVADA	5,033
33	TEXAS	4,993
34	MICHIGAN	4,930
35	UTAH	4,912
36	ARIZONA	4,878
37	OHIO	4,815
38	OKLAHOMA	4,794
39	MISSOURI	4,772
40	WEST VIRGINIA	4,739
41	LOUISIANA	4,598
42	DELAWARE	4,575
43	RHODE ISLAND	4,506
44	MONTANA	4,493
45	MISSISSIPPI	4,376
46	NORTH DAKOTA	4,322
47	COLORADO	3,859
48	SOUTH DAKOTA	3,821
49	VERMONT	3,595
50	NEW HAMPSHIRE	2,966

* The appropriations include funds for research, hospitals, student aid, etc., which are not necessarily related to enrollments.
**Rankings reflect calculations to four decimal places.

TABLE 2

1990-91
COMBINED STATE AND LOCAL TAX APPROPRIATIONS AND STUDENT OPERATING FEE PER FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STUDENT AT PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

RANK*	STATE	AMOUNT
1	ALASKA	13,779
2	HAWAII	10,391
3	VERMONT	9,890
4	NEW YORK	9,486
5	DELAWARE	9,458
6	NEW JERSEY	9,430
7	CONNECTICUT	9,361
8	MINNESOTA	9,311
9	MARYLAND	9,266
10	PENNSYLVANIA	9,164
11	SOUTH CAROLINA	8,811
12	MAINE	8,629
13	NORTH CAROLINA	8,298
14	GEORGIA	8,295
15	IOWA	8,061
16	MICHIGAN	7,986
17	INDIANA	7,982
18	OHIO	7,948
19	CALIFORNIA	7,596
	NATIONAL AVERAGE	***7,528***
20	NEW MEXICO	7,501
21	VIRGINIA	7,349
22	NEBRASKA	7,333
23	RHODE ISLAND	7,332
24	WYOMING	7,287
25	TENNESSEE	7,219
26	KENTUCKY	7,202
27	ALABAMA	7,086
28	ARKANSAS	6,979
29	MISSOURI	6,934
30	OREGON	6,873
31	NEW HAMPSHIRE	6,836
32	MASSACHUSETTS	6,802
33	ILLINOIS	6,786
34	WISCONSIN	6,721
35	ARIZONA	6,586
36	FLORIDA	6,579
37	KANSAS	6,528
38	IDAHO	6,492
39	UTAH	6,412
40	***WASHINGTON***	***6,410***
41	LOUISIANA	6,321
42	COLORADO	6,221
43	NORTH DAKOTA	6,211
44	TEXAS	6,114
45	MISSISSIPPI	6,003
46	NEVADA	5,981
47	OKLAHOMA	5,977
48	WEST VIRGINIA	5,964
49	MONTANA	5,639
50	SOUTH DAKOTA	5,491

*Rankings reflect calculations to four decimal places.

TABLE 3

1990-91
COMBINED STATE AND LOCAL TAX APPROPRIATIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION
ON A PER CAPITA BASIS

RANK*	STATE	AMOUNT
1	ALASKA	343.11
2	WYOMING	299.02
3	HAWAII	262.51
4	NEW MEXICO	240.49
5	NORTH CAROLINA	234.65
6	NEBRASKA	231.69
7	MINNESOTA	230.32
8	KANSAS	218.71
9	IOWA	217.84
10	CALIFORNIA	213.34
11	ALABAMA	203.73
12	NORTH DAKOTA	203.16
13	ARIZONA	201.82
14	WISCONSIN	199.90
15	MARYLAND	194.05
16	NEW YORK	193.63
17	OREGON	188.88
18	SOUTH CAROLINA	188.13
19	UTAH	177.17
20	MICHIGAN	177.02
21	ILLINOIS	176.67
22	DELAWARE	176.28
23	***WASHINGTON***	***176.12***
24	VIRGINIA	175.31
	NATIONAL AVERAGE	***172.98***
25	IDAHO	170.49
26	KENTUCKY	166.42
27	TEXAS	164.23
28	OKLAHOMA	163.64
29	COLORADO	159.31
30	CONNECTICUT	158.99
31	INDIANA	158.03
32	MISSISSIPPI	155.93
33	NEW JERSEY	155.89
34	WEST VIRGINIA	153.71
35	MAINE	151.71
36	MONTANA	148.89
37	GEORGIA	148.39
38	OHIO	143.37
39	TENNESSEE	140.90
40	ARKANSAS	139.16
41	LOUISIANA	138.79
42	NEVADA	135.90
43	MISSOURI	134.30
44	RHODE ISLAND	127.53
45	FLORIDA	123.73
46	PENNSYLVANIA	122.55
47	SOUTH DAKOTA	119.42
48	MASSACHUSETTS	115.89
49	VERMONT	101.05
50	NEW HAMPSHIRE	65.77

*Rankings reflect calculations to four decimal places.

TABLE 4

1990-91
COMBINED STATE AND LOCAL TAX APPROPRIATIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION
PER $1000 OF PERSONAL INCOME

RANK*	STATE	AMOUNT
1	WYOMING	18.33
2	NEW MEXICO	16.86
3	ALASKA	15.82
4	NORTH CAROLINA	14.40
5	ALABAMA	13.56
6	NORTH DAKOTA	13.35
7	NEBRASKA	13.20
8	HAWAII	12.90
9	UTAH	12.66
10	IOWA	12.65
11	ARIZONA	12.60
12	SOUTH CAROLINA	12.42
13	MINNESOTA	12.30
14	MISSISSIPPI	12.16
15	KANSAS	12.04
16	WISCONSIN	11.38
17	IDAHO	11.18
18	WEST VIRGINIA	11.17
19	KENTUCKY	11.09
20	OREGON	10.98
21	OKLAHOMA	10.59
22	CALIFORNIA	10.32
23	TEXAS	9.82
24	ARKANSAS	9.81
25	MONTANA	9.75
26	MICHIGAN	9.64
27	LOUISIANA	9.54
28	***WASHINGTON***	***9.38***
29	INDIANA	9.36
	NATIONAL AVERAGE	***9.26***
30	VIRGINIA	8.91
31	MARYLAND	8.91
32	TENNESSEE	8.88
33	MAINE	8.83
34	DELAWARE	8.80
35	NEW YORK	8.77
36	GEORGIA	8.70
37	ILLINOIS	8.65
38	COLORADO	8.43
39	OHIO	8.16
40	MISSOURI	7.69
41	SOUTH DAKOTA	7.56
42	NEVADA	7.14
43	RHODE ISLAND	6.78
44	FLORIDA	6.68
45	PENNSYLVANIA	6.56
46	NEW JERSEY	6.25
47	CONNECTICUT	6.24
48	VERMONT	5.77
49	MASSACHUSETTS	5.13
50	NEW HAMPSHIRE	3.16

*Rankings reflect calculations to four decimal places.

MEASURES OF STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION

The following six tables provide a series of measures of various student participation levels in public two- and four-year institutions and private four-year institutions. Data on private two-year institutions is not sufficiently consistent year-to-year to be included with reliability.

Table 5 reflects the participation rates in higher education at all public institutions in the fifty states based on an equivalent full-time (FTE) student count, relative to each states total population. Because it indicates the extension of public higher education services to the population, it is an overall measure of accessibility.

Washington continues to rank considerably higher than the national average in this category, having ranked highest in the nation in 1980-81. Washington's position declined in the early 1980s primarily because of enrollment reductions in the community colleges. Washington has been steadily declining in this measure with a participation rate dropping from 4.45 percent of the population (1980-81) to 3.29 percent in 1990-91, while the national average has remained virtually unchanged, from 2.87 percent (1980-81) to 2.89 percent over the same ten year period.

Tables 6 and 7 segment Table 5 into public two- and four-year enrollments as a percentage of population in order to facilitate the identification of participation rates in these two different sectors.

While Table 6 shows Washington's overall public participation ranks 18th, Washington's ranking has consistently been well below the national average in public four-year enrollments. Similarly, other states with large community college systems exhibit a substantially lower ranking on this measure as compared with their rankings in Tables 5 and 7.

Table 7 shows that while Washington ranks 18th in overall access (Table 5), and 43rd in participation at four-year institutions (Table 6), it continues to rank very high (3rd) in public two-year participation. Similar patterns may be seen for California, Florida, and Illinois. These four states, including Washington, are the only states that report community college enrollments greater than total enrollments at four-year public institutions.

While the previous three tables relate public enrollments to total population, **Table 8** offers a summary of total FTE enrollments in higher education in each state, both public and four-year private institutions, as a percentage of total population.

On this measure Washington has been consistently declining to a ranking of 29th in 1990-91, from 4th in 1980-81; its current position being only nominally above the national average. This is the result of stable enrollments coupled with increasing population. Private institutions of higher education provide a diversity of opportunity as well as additional access, but there is a less direct relationship to state residency than in public institutions.

Table 9 reflects the percent of enrollments in private four-year institutions to total population. This table displays the predominance of private institutions in the eastern states.

Washington ranks 33rd in this grouping, below the national average. This is a decline from 31st last year reflecting the marginal decline in the participation rate from .54 percent to .53 percent. That ranking, however, reflects the greater balance of public and private education in Washington than is found in a number of other western states.

Table 10 shows private enrollment as a percentage of total enrollment. Private institutions make up a substantial share of available capacity in the eastern United States where they preceded development of public institutions. In the West, with a few exceptions, the development of both sectors took place simultaneously,

reflecting a greater reliance on public higher education in most of the western states.

Washington continues to rank 34th in this measure, with the percentage of private college enrollment at 13.87 percent of total enrollment, which is only slightly greater than 62 percent of the national average.

TABLE 5

1990-91
STUDENT ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION

RANK*	STATE	PERCENT
1	NORTH DAKOTA	4.69
2	WYOMING	4.63
3	KANSAS	4.24
4	ARIZONA	4.14
5	COLORADO	4.13
6	NEBRASKA	4.09
7	WISCONSIN	3.88
8	DELAWARE	3.85
9	ALABAMA	3.77
10	NEW MEXICO	3.77
11	UTAH	3.61
12	MISSISSIPPI	3.56
13	OREGON	3.52
14	MICHIGAN	3.47
15	IOWA	3.42
16	OKLAHOMA	3.41
17	MONTANA	3.31
18	***WASHINGTON***	***3.29***
19	WEST VIRGINIA	3.24
20	VIRGINIA	3.23
21	TEXAS	3.21
22	MINNESOTA	3.20
23	CALIFORNIA	3.16
24	SOUTH DAKOTA	3.12
25	NORTH CAROLINA	3.11
26	ILLINOIS	3.06
27	IDAHO	3.04
28	LOUISIANA	3.02
29	KENTUCKY	2.98
	NATIONAL AVERAGE	***2.96***
30	INDIANA	2.96
31	MARYLAND	2.93
32	SOUTH CAROLINA	2.89
33	ALASKA	2.88
34	OHIO	2.87
35	RHODE ISLAND	2.82
36	VERMONT	2.81
37	MISSOURI	2.75
38	HAWAII	2.74
39	NEVADA	2.70
40	ARKANSAS	2.66
41	TENNESSEE	2.63
42	NEW YORK	2.41
43	MAINE	2.34
44	GEORGIA	2.26
45	NEW HAMPSHIRE	2.22
46	NEW JERSEY	2.21
47	PENNSYLVANIA	2.17
48	FLORIDA	2.15
49	MASSACHUSETTS	2.12
50	CONNECTICUT	2.11

*Rankings reflect calculations to four decimal places.

TABLE 6

1990-91
STUDENT ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS
AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION

RANK*	STATE	PERCENT
1	NORTH DAKOTA	3.74
2	SOUTH DAKOTA	3.10
3	COLORADO	3.02
4	MONTANA	2.98
5	NEBRASKA	2.97
6	KANSAS	2.91
7	DELAWARE	2.91
8	ALASKA	2.88
9	WEST VIRGINIA	2.85
10	LOUISIANA	2.71
11	IDAHO	2.65
12	WISCONSIN	2.63
13	INDIANA	2.57
14	UTAH	2.54
15	ALABAMA	2.48
16	NEW MEXICO	2.47
17	VERMONT	2.41
18	OKLAHOMA	2.34
19	KENTUCKY	2.29
20	WYOMING	2.27
21	MINNESOTA	2.22
22	MICHIGAN	2.21
23	ARKANSAS	2.19
24	OHIO	2.15
25	VIRGINIA	2.14
26	IOWA	2.12
27	ARIZONA	2.11
28	MISSISSIPPI	2.01
29	MAINE	2.00
30	OREGON	1.98
31	SOUTH CAROLINA	1.94
32	TEXAS	1.94
33	MISSOURI	1.94
34	RHODE ISLAND	1.93
35	NORTH CAROLINA	1.86
	NATIONAL AVERAGE	***1.85***
36	TENNESSEE	1.82
37	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1.77
38	MARYLAND	1.74
39	GEORGIA	1.71
40	HAWAII	1.66
41	PENNSYLVANIA	1.64
42	NEVADA	1.62
43	***WASHINGTON***	***1.50***
44	NEW YORK	1.46
45	CONNECTICUT	1.43
46	ILLINOIS	1.41
47	CALIFORNIA	1.38
48	MASSACHUSETTS	1.36
49	NEW JERSEY	1.28
50	FLORIDA	1.02

*Rankings reflect calculations to four decimal places.

TABLE 7

1990-91
STUDENT ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS
AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION

RANK*	STATE	PERCENT
1	WYOMING	2.36
2	ARIZONA	2.03
3	***WASHINGTON***	***1.79***
4	CALIFORNIA	1.78
5	ILLINOIS	1.65
6	MISSISSIPPI	1.55
7	OREGON	1.55
8	KANSAS	1.33
9	IOWA	1.30
10	NEW MEXICO	1.29
11	ALABAMA	1.29
12	TEXAS	1.27
13	WISCONSIN	1.25
14	MICHIGAN	1.25
15	NORTH CAROLINA	1.25
16	MARYLAND	1.19
17	FLORIDA	1.13
18	NEBRASKA	1.12
	NATIONAL AVERAGE	***1.11***
19	COLORADO	1.10
20	VIRGINIA	1.09
21	HAWAII	1.08
22	NEVADA	1.08
23	OKLAHOMA	1.07
24	UTAH	1.07
25	MINNESOTA	0.98
26	NORTH DAKOTA	0.95
27	SOUTH CAROLINA	0.95
28	DELAWARE	0.95
29	NEW YORK	0.94
30	NEW JERSEY	0.93
31	RHODE ISLAND	0.89
32	TENNESSEE	0.81
33	MISSOURI	0.81
34	MASSACHUSETTS	0.76
35	OHIO	0.72
36	KENTUCKY	0.70
37	CONNECTICUT	0.68
38	GEORGIA	0.54
39	PENNSYLVANIA	0.53
40	ARKANSAS	0.47
41	NEW HAMPSHIRE	0.44
42	VERMONT	0.40
43	WEST VIRGINIA	0.40
44	IDAHO	0.39
45	INDIANA	0.38
46	MAINE	0.33
47	MONTANA	0.33
48	LOUISIANA	0.31
49	SOUTH DAKOTA	0.02
50	ALASKA	0.00

*Rankings reflect calculations to four decimal places.

TABLE 8

1990-91
STUDENT ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS
AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION*

RANK**	STATE	PERCENT
1	RHODE ISLAND	5.90
2	UTAH	5.27
3	NORTH DAKOTA	5.10
4	MASSACHUSETTS	5.08
5	NEBRASKA	5.02
6	IOWA	4.86
7	VERMONT	4.80
8	KANSAS	4.68
9	DELAWARE	4.64
10	WYOMING	4.63
11	WISCONSIN	4.62
12	COLORADO	4.60
13	ARIZONA	4.47
14	ILLINOIS	4.19
15	MINNESOTA	4.17
16	NEW YORK	4.17
17	OREGON	4.17
18	ALABAMA	4.17
19	MICHIGAN	4.10
20	SOUTH DAKOTA	3.96
21	VIRGINIA	3.95
22	NORTH CAROLINA	3.94
23	MISSOURI	3.94
24	MISSISSIPPI	3.90
25	OKLAHOMA	3.89
26	NEW HAMPSHIRE	3.88
27	NEW MEXICO	3.86
28	INDIANA	3.84
29	***WASHINGTON***	***3.82***
	NATIONAL AVERAGE	***3.81***
30	CALIFORNIA	3.71
31	OHIO	3.69
32	TEXAS	3.67
33	WEST VIRGINIA	3.62
34	MONTANA	3.62
35	PENNSYLVANIA	3.60
36	LOUISIANA	3.54
37	KENTUCKY	3.53
38	HAWAII	3.50
39	SOUTH CAROLINA	3.49
40	MARYLAND	3.48
41	TENNESSEE	3.46
42	CONNECTICUT	3.40
43	IDAHO	3.23
44	MAINE	3.20
45	ALASKA	3.06
46	ARKANSAS	3.04
47	GEORGIA	2.89
48	NEW JERSEY	2.76
49	NEVADA	2.72
50	FLORIDA	2.71

*Public two-and four-year institutions; private four-year institutions.
**Rankings reflect calculations to four decimal places.

TABLE 9

1990-91
STUDENT ENROLLMENT IN PRIVATE FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS
AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION

RANK*	STATE	PERCENT
1	RHODE ISLAND	3.08
2	MASSACHUSETTS	2.96
3	VERMONT	1.99
4	NEW YORK	1.76
5	UTAH	1.67
6	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1.66
7	IOWA	1.43
8	PENNSYLVANIA	1.43
9	CONNECTICUT	1.29
10	MISSOURI	1.19
11	ILLINOIS	1.13
12	MINNESOTA	0.98
13	NEBRASKA	0.93
14	INDIANA	0.89
15	MAINE	0.87
	NATIONAL AVERAGE	***0.85***
16	SOUTH DAKOTA	0.84
17	TENNESSEE	0.83
18	NORTH CAROLINA	0.83
19	OHIO	0.83
20	DELAWARE	0.79
21	HAWAII	0.76
22	WISCONSIN	0.74
23	VIRGINIA	0.72
24	OREGON	0.64
25	MICHIGAN	0.63
26	GEORGIA	0.63
27	SOUTH CAROLINA	0.60
28	FLORIDA	0.56
29	MARYLAND	0.55
30	NEW JERSEY	0.55
31	CALIFORNIA	0.55
32	KENTUCKY	0.55
33	***WASHINGTON***	***0.53***
34	LOUISIANA	0.52
35	OKLAHOMA	0.48
36	COLORADO	0.47
37	TEXAS	0.46
38	KANSAS	0.44
39	NORTH DAKOTA	0.41
40	ALABAMA	0.40
41	ARKANSAS	0.38
42	WEST VIRGINIA	0.38
43	MISSISSIPPI	0.33
44	ARIZONA	0.33
45	MONTANA	0.30
46	IDAHO	0.18
47	ALASKA	0.17
48	NEW MEXICO	0.09
49	NEVADA	0.02
50	WYOMING	0.00

*Rankings reflect calculations to four decimal places.

TABLE 10

1990-91
STUDENT ENROLLMENT IN PRIVATE FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS
AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ENROLLMENT

RANK*	STATE	PERCENT
1	MASSACHUSETTS	58.22
2	RHODE ISLAND	52.24
3	NEW HAMPSHIRE	42.81
4	NEW YORK	42.24
5	VERMONT	41.44
6	PENNSYLVANIA	39.77
7	CONNECTICUT	38.02
8	UTAH	31.59
9	MISSOURI	30.16
10	IOWA	29.52
11	MAINE	27.08
12	ILLINOIS	26.89
13	TENNESSEE	24.02
14	MINNESOTA	23.38
15	INDIANA	23.11
	NATIONAL AVERAGE	***22.43***
16	OHIO	22.35
17	GEORGIA	21.82
18	HAWAII	21.64
19	SOUTH DAKOTA	21.27
20	NORTH CAROLINA	21.11
21	FLORIDA	20.65
22	NEW JERSEY	19.96
23	NEBRASKA	18.54
24	VIRGINIA	18.25
25	SOUTH CAROLINA	17.16
26	DELAWARE	16.98
27	WISCONSIN	15.96
28	MARYLAND	15.87
29	KENTUCKY	15.47
30	OREGON	15.43
31	MICHIGAN	15.39
32	CALIFORNIA	14.73
33	LOUISIANA	14.61
34	***WASHINGTON***	***13.87***
35	TEXAS	12.53
36	ARKANSAS	12.52
37	OKLAHOMA	12.29
38	WEST VIRGINIA	10.38
39	COLORADO	10.31
40	ALABAMA	9.53
41	KANSAS	9.46
42	MISSISSIPPI	8.56
43	MONTANA	8.35
44	NORTH DAKOTA	7.99
45	ARIZONA	7.36
46	ALASKA	5.68
47	IDAHO	5.66
48	NEW MEXICO	2.44
49	NEVADA	0.74
50	WYOMING	0.00

*Rankings reflect calculations to four decimal places.

APPENDIX

FUNDING AND APPROPRIATIONS

1990-91 STATE	A STATE APPRO (000)	B LOCAL APPRO (000)	C AID TO PRIV (000)	D VOC/TECH (000)	(A+B-C-D)* TOTAL APPRO (000)	(A+B-D)** TTL APPRO INC AID TO PRIV	NET T/F OPER (000)
ALABAMA	820,893	2300.0	10,806.1	0	812,386.9	823,193.0	266,600.0
ALASKA	187,892	834.5	0.0	0	188,726.5	188,726.5	29,748.0
ARIZONA	593,329	146,400.0	0.0	0	739,729.0	739,729.0	259,100.0
ARKANSAS	325,795	1,339.3	0.0	0	327,134.3	327,134.3	109,517.1
CALIFORNIA	5,557,957	791,021.0	74.5	0	6,348,903.5	6,348,978.0	792,734.0
COLORADO	508,758	16,072.7	100.0	0	524,730.7	524,830.7	321,207.3
CONNECTICUT	522,606	0.0	13,811.0	0	508,795.0	522,606.0	139,889.4
DELAWARE	117,429	0.0	0.0	0	117,429.0	117,429.0	125,352.8
FLORIDA	1,548,285	0.0	52,500.2	0	1,495,784.8	1,600,785.2	335,945.0
GEORGIA	961,283	0.0	0.0	0	961,283.0	961,283.0	252,559.1
HAWAII	290,925	0.0	0.0	0	290,925.0	290,925.0	25,102.4
IDAHO	183,999	7,156.5	208.9	19,513	171,433.6	171,642.5	27,499.2
ILLINOIS	1,735,316	284,179.9	128,024.9	0	1,891,471.0	2,019,495.9	483,602.0
INDIANA	876,162	0.0	23,400.0	0	852,762.0	876,162.0	454,976.4
IOWA	584,300	20,600.0	35,080.0	0	569,820.0	604,900.0	196,400.0
KANSAS	451,299	90,570.5	5,394.8	0	536,474.7	541,869.5	149,528.6
KENTUCKY	609,228	4,064.4	7,434.2	0	605,858.2	613,292.4	185,486.3
LOUISIANA	585,703	0.0	0.0	0	585,703.0	585,703.0	219,425.6
MAINE	186,285	0.0	0.0	0	186,285.0	186,285.0	61,200.0
MARYLAND	809,926	117,901.0	25,554.3	0	902,272.7	927,827.0	396,705.5
MASSACHUSETTS	697,248	0.0	4,588.5	0	692,659.5	697,248.0	176,487.8
MICHIGAN	1,486,694	158,770.4	56,935.7	0	1,588,528.7	1,645,464.4	984,767.4
MINNESOTA	1,007,656	0.0	44,152.0	0	963,504.0	1,007,656.0	339,310.0
MISSISSIPPI	423,477	25,426.8	0.0	47,664	401,239.8	401,239.8	149,121.7
MISSOURI	637,378	49,852.9	16,073.1	0	671,157.8	687,230.9	304,142.0
MONTANA	116,648	2,323.9	0.0	0	118,971.9	118,971.9	30,337.1
NEBRASKA	329,122	36,569.0	590.3	0	365,100.7	365,691.0	108,430.0
NEVADA	163,324	0.0	0.0	0	163,324.0	163,324.0	30,738.2
NEW HAMPSHIRE	72,959	0.0	0.0	0	72,959.0	72,959.0	95,200.0
NEW JERSEY	1,060,924	144,169.0	20,580.0	0	1,184,513.0	1,205,093.0	426,439.0
NEW MEXICO	335,466	28,900.0	0.0	0	364,366.0	364,366.0	63,600.0
NEW YORK	3,090,116	393,301.1	118,025.0	0	3,365,392.1	3,483,417.1	745,996.1
NORTH CAROLINA	1,484,279	71,120.9	38,561.4	0	1,516,838.5	1,555,399.9	192,743.2
NORTH DAKOTA	129,757	21.6	267.1	0	129,511.5	129,778.6	56,604.7
OHIO	1,472,920	82,226.3	57,316.7	0	1,497,829.6	1,555,146.3	974,841.3
OKLAHOMA	499,621	15,115.2	0.0	0	514,736.2	514,736.2	126,938.6
OREGON	420,047	116,808.2	3,405.0	0	533,450.2	536,855.2	154,836.8
PENNSYLVANIA	1,395,732	60,344.0	73,192.0	0	1,382,884.0	1,456,076.0	980,000.0
RHODE ISLAND	127,969	0.0	500.0	0	127,469.0	127,969.0	79,930.5
SOUTH CAROLINA	638,297	17,673.7	17,414.2	0	638,556.5	655,970.7	250,053.3
SOUTH DAKOTA	90,618	0.0	150.0	7,500	82,968.0	83,118.0	36,266.8
TENNESSEE	712,087	0.0	7,997.0	24,897	679,193.0	687,190.0	247,240.0
TEXAS	2,579,342	210,417.6	66,496.0	0	2,723,263.6	2,789,759.6	611,600.0
UTAH	305,233	0.0	0.0	0	305,233.0	305,233.0	93,195.4
VERMONT	56,810	57.0	0.0	0	56,867.0	56,867.0	99,600.0
VIRGINIA	1,068,485	16,200.0	63,267.0	0	1,021,418.0	1,084,685.0	448,500.0
WASHINGTON	857,135	0.0	7,057.8	0	850,077.2	857,135.0	175,000.0
WEST VIRGINIA	275,672	0.0	0.0	0	275,672.0	275,672.0	71,278.0
WISCONSIN	843,543	134,313.4	5,738.8	0	972,117.6	977,856.4	304,469.7
WYOMING	124,902	10,728.7	0.0	0	135,630.7	135,630.7	17,487.9
TOTAL	39,960,831	3,056,780	904,697	99,574	42,013,340.0	42,918,036.5	13,207,734.2

* Used in calculations of Tables 1 and 2

** Used in calculations of Tables 3 and 4

FALL 1990 ENROLLMENTS

	PUB 4-YR FTE	PUB 2-YR FTE	TOTAL PUB FTE	PRIV 4-YR FTE	TOTAL FTE ENROLLMENT	1990 POPULATION	1990 PER CAP INC
ALABAMA	100,307	51,969	152,277	16,036	168,312	4,040,587	15,021
ALASKA	15,856	0	15,856	955	16,811	550,043	21,688
ARIZONA	77,214	74,442	151,656	12,054	163,710	3,665,228	16,012
ARKANSAS	51,480	11,087	62,566	8,950	71,516	2,350,725	14,188
CALIFORNIA	410,230	529,945	940,175	162,445	1,102,620	29,760,021	20,677
COLORADO	99,634	36,350	135,984	15,625	151,609	3,294,394	18,890
CONNECTICUT	47,008	22,287	69,295	42,509	111,804	3,287,116	25,484
DELAWARE	19,368	6,300	25,669	5,251	30,919	666,168	20,022
FLORIDA	131,889	146,520	278,409	72,445	350,853	12,937,926	18,530
GEORGIA	111,093	35,244	146,337	40,840	187,177	6,478,216	17,049
HAWAII	18,390	12,023	30,413	8,399	38,811	1,108,229	20,356
IDAHO	26,681	3,962	30,643	1,839	32,482	1,006,749	15,249
ILLINOIS	161,247	188,746	349,994	128,759	478,753	11,430,602	20,419
INDIANA	142,502	21,334	163,836	49,248	213,084	5,544,159	16,890
IOWA	58,895	36,160	95,055	39,809	134,864	2,776,755	17,218
KANSAS	72,113	32,966	105,079	10,979	116,057	2,477,574	18,162
KENTUCKY	84,255	25,621	109,876	20,104	129,980	3,685,296	15,001
LOUISIANA	114,163	13,219	127,382	21,801	149,183	4,219,973	14,542
MAINE	24,614	4,067	28,681	10,650	39,332	1,227,928	17,175
MARYLAND	83,403	56,783	140,186	26,446	166,632	4,781,468	21,789
MASSACHUSETTS	81,877	45,908	127,785	178,090	305,875	6,016,425	22,569
MICHIGAN	205,787	116,447	322,234	58,612	380,846	9,295,297	18,360
MINNESOTA	96,941	42,985	139,926	42,706	182,632	4,375,099	18,731
MISSISSIPPI	51,705	39,982	91,688	8,589	100,276	2,573,216	12,823
MISSOURI	99,285	41,369	140,654	60,731	201,385	5,117,073	17,472
MONTANA	23,842	2,638	26,480	2,412	28,892	799,065	15,270
NEBRASKA	46,931	17,644	64,574	14,702	79,276	1,578,385	17,549
NEVADA	19,462	12,986	32,449	243	32,692	1,201,833	19,035
NEW HAMPSHIRE	19,673	4,924	24,598	18,410	43,008	1,109,252	20,827
NEW JERSEY	99,152	71,681	170,833	42,596	213,429	7,730,188	24,936
NEW MEXICO	37,444	19,611	57,054	1,425	58,479	1,515,069	14,265
NEW YORK	263,484	169,939	433,422	316,987	750,409	17,990,455	22,086
NORTH CAROLINA	123,163	82,863	206,026	55,120	261,146	6,628,637	16,293
NORTH DAKOTA	23,881	6,086	29,967	2,602	32,569	638,800	15,215
OHIO	233,396	77,711	311,108	89,523	400,631	10,847,115	17,564
OKLAHOMA	73,579	33,784	107,363	15,041	122,404	3,145,585	15,457
OREGON	56,157	43,981	100,138	18,266	118,404	2,842,321	17,196
PENNSYLVANIA	195,287	62,557	257,844	170,261	428,106	11,881,643	18,686
RHODE ISLAND	19,400	8,886	28,286	30,938	59,224	1,003,464	18,802
SOUTH CAROLINA	67,779	33,075	100,854	20,894	121,747	3,486,703	15,151
SOUTH DAKOTA	21,585	130	21,715	5,868	27,583	696,004	15,797
TENNESSEE	88,658	39,667	128,325	40,568	168,894	4,877,185	15,866
TEXAS	330,009	215,451	545,460	78,136	623,595	16,986,510	16,716
UTAH	43,678	18,464	62,142	28,695	90,837	1,722,850	13,993
VERMONT	13,542	2,279	15,820	11,195	27,015	562,758	17,511
VIRGINIA	132,621	67,391	200,013	44,656	244,668	6,187,358	19,671
WASHINGTON	73,008	86,915	159,923	25,746	185,669	4,866,692	18,775
WEST VIRGINIA	51,062	7,108	58,170	6,735	64,905	1,793,477	13,755
WISCONSIN	128,636	61,317	189,953	36,084	226,037	4,891,769	17,560
WYOMING	10,316	10,696	21,012	0	21,012	453,588	16,314
TOTAL	4,581,685.1	2,753,501.6	7,335,186.7	2,120,970.2	9,456,157	248,102,973	18,679

FTE's are calculated as full-time plus one-third (.333) of the part-time students as reported to the National Center for Education Statistics.